

Date
27/01/21

Neeraj Appani

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Practical - OS

Aim - Write a program to implement univariate linear Regression. Import dataset of your choice.

Description - Univariate linear regression focuses on determining relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable regression comes handy mainly in situation where the relation between two features is not obvious to naked eye.

Algorithm

- 1) Start
- 2) import modules (numpy, csv, matplotlib.pyplot)
- 3) insert function read data
- 4) open file to with csv reader to read
- 5) add class linear Regression
- 6) insert functions `__init__`, `initialize_theta`, `add_obs`, `Cost`, `function`, `fit`, `gradient-descent`, `predict` and `compare`
- 7) add `plt.plot` to display the plot
- 8) add `'main'` function to read csv file
- 9) Direct it to linear Regression function
- 10) Stop

p5_ai (1).py - E:\fffiiles\college pracs and projects\AI\p5_ai (1).py (3.8.3)
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```
import numpy as np
import csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print("Neeraj Appari")
def read_data(filename):
    x, y = list(), list()

    with open(filename, 'r') as csv_file:
        csv_reader = csv.reader(csv_file)

        for row in csv_reader:
            x.append(float(row[0]))
            y.append(float(row[1]))

    x, y = np.array(x), np.array(y)
    print(x)
    print(y)

    return x, y

class LinearRegression:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = self.add_ones(x)
        self.y = y
        self.theta = self.initialize_theta()
        self.m = len(y)

    def initialize_theta(self):
        return np.zeros(2)

    def add_ones(self, x):
        return np.array([1, ele] for ele in x)

    def cost_function(self):
        J = np.sum(np.power((np.dot(self.x, self.theta) - self.y), 2))
```

Python 3.8.3 Shell*

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Python 3.8.3 (tags/v3.8.3:6f8c832, May 13 2020, 22:20:19) [MSC v.1916 25 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>

===== RESTART: E:\fffiiles\college pracs and projects\AI\p5_ai (1).py =====

Neeraj Appari

```
[ 6.1101  5.5277  8.5186  7.0032  5.8598  8.3829  7.4764  8.5781  6.4862
 5.0546  5.7107 14.164   5.734   8.4084  5.6407  5.3794  6.3654  5.1301
 6.4296  7.0708  6.1891 20.27   5.4901  6.3261  5.5649 18.945 12.828
10.957 13.176 22.203   5.2524  6.5894  9.2482  5.8918  8.2111  7.9334
 8.0959  5.6063 12.836   6.3534  5.4069  6.8825 11.708   5.7737  7.8247
 7.0931  5.0702  5.8014 11.7    5.5416  7.5402  5.3077  7.4239  7.6031
 6.3328  6.3589  6.2742  5.6397  9.3102  9.4536  8.8254  5.1793 21.279
14.908 18.959   7.2182  8.2951 10.236   5.4994 20.341 10.136  7.3345
 6.0062  7.2259  5.0269  6.5479  7.5386  5.0365 10.274   5.1077  5.7292
 5.1884  6.3557  9.7687  6.5159  8.5172  9.1802  6.002   5.5204  5.0594
 5.7077  7.6366  5.8707  5.3054  8.2934 13.394   5.4369]
[17.592  9.1302 13.662 11.854  6.8233 11.886  4.3483 12.65987  3.8166  3.2522 15.505  3.1551  7.2258  0.71618 3.5129]
```

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Friday

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```

return np.array([1, eie] for eie in x))

def cost_function(self):
    J = np.sum(np.power((np.dot(self.x, self.theta) - self.y), 2)) / (2 * self.m)
    return J

def fit(self, alpha, num_iters):
    self.alpha = alpha
    self.num_iters = num_iters
    self.gradient_descent()
def gradient_descent(self):
    self.J_history = list()
    for i in range(self.num_iters):
        self.theta = self.theta - (self.alpha / self.m * np.dot((np.dot(self.x, self.theta) - self.y), self.x))
        J = self.cost_function()
        if (i % 100 == 0):
            self.J_history.append(J)

def predict(self, x):
    x = self.add_ones(x)
    return (np.dot(x, self.theta))

def compare(self):
    plt.plot(self.x[:, 1], self.y, 'ro')
    plt.plot(self.x[:, 1], np.dot(self.x, self.theta))
    plt.show()
if __name__ == "__main__":
    x, y = read_data('data.csv')
    lr = LinearRegression(x, y)
    lr.fit(alpha= 0.01, num_iters= 15000)
    lr.compare()

```

